

NEW YORK HERALD

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 259

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

ROOTH'S THEATRE.
BARBARA PALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Dango and Mrs. Agnes
Roth.LYCEUM THEATRE.
ROMEO AND JULIET, at 8 P. M.

CLOUDS, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
LIFE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Charles F. Coghlan.GERMANIA THEATRE.
FREUD UND LEID, at 8 P. M.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Howard.WALLACE'S THEATRE.
FORBIDDEN FRUIT, at 8 P. M.BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, at 8 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BABA, at 8 P. M.STEINWAY HALL.
THOMAS' GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.BOWERY THEATRE.
DONALD MCCAY, at 8 P. M. Oliver Dead Byron.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ROUND THE CLOCK, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
TWO ORPHANS, at 8 P. M.PARISIAN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.CHATEAU MARILLÉ.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY AND DRAMA, at 7:45 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
ANNUAL FAIR.MURRAY'S CIRCUS.
Afternoon and evening.WILSON'S GARDEN.
BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, at 2 and 8 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.TIVOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA THEATRES.

THE BLACK CROOK.

KREUTZER'S GREAT EUROPEAN ANATOMICAL
AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 729 Chestnut street.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.

KIRKPATRICK'S ALHAMBRA PALACE.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHT DAYS.

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PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.

Ninth and Arch streets—TWO ORPHANS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

QUADRUPE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be decidedly
cooler and partly cloudy.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold was steady
at 109 1-8. Money on call loaned at 2-1/2
and 1-1/2 per cent. Stocks were stronger,
final transactions showing decided improve-
ment. Government bonds and railway moti-
gages were not materially changed or active.THE JEROME PARK RACES closed yesterday
with the seventh day of the autumn meet-
ing. Although the meeting was in most re-
spects successful and satisfactory it would
have been more so if the seven days' racing
had been compressed within a single week.No AGREEMENT has been found possible
between Tammany and anti-Tammany, the
failure resulting from the quarrel over the
division of the spoils. Unless harmony is
secured both factions are likely to find
themselves in the position of the famous dog
which dropped the bone while crossing a
stream to grasp after the shadow.THE EUROPEAN SITUATION is a complete
muddle, and it is impossible to determine
from the conflicting reports which we print
this morning whether there is to be an
armistice or not. It is probable, however,
that whatever agreement is reached the fight-
ing is over for the present.It WILL BE INTERESTING to know what the
Chinese officials, who are now visiting the
public institutions of New York preparatory
to a report on American civilization, may
have to say about us. The Dickens and
Trollope tribe of scribes can no longer in-
terest with America as their theme, and so,
we presume, we shall have to look to China
and Japan for the future commentators on
this country.THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN which General
Crook is disposed to carry on during the
winter affords but little striking intelligence,
the scout which General Merritt has under-
taken being the most important event re-
ported since the return of the army from the
ineffectual pursuit of the Sioux. It will
be seen from our despatches this morning that
an outbreak is feared at Spotted Tail and
that frequent robberies of stock from Crook's
command go unpunished. This policy of
fighting the Indians is like fighting a swarm
of mosquitoes in the dark.ADELINA PATTI'S DETERMINATION not to go
to Russia this winter excites much interest
in musical circles here, and the hope was
indulged that she might be induced to come
to New York. From the interview with Mr.
Maurice Strakosch, which we print in an-
other column, it will be seen that this
hope is futile. The stockholders of the
Academy of Music are in the way—ac-
cording to Mr. Strakosch's figures
very much in the way. New York is
able and willing to support Italian opera,
but it cannot support such a luxury if the
manager enters upon his season handicapped
by stockholders' privileges to an extent that
must ruin him in any event. The subject is
one that ought to be seriously considered by
these gentlemen, as we are sure they have
no disposition to be a hindrance instead of a
help to art.

The Mayoralty.

It seems that Mr. Kelly means at all haz-
ards to be the Boss of New York as well as
the Boss of Tammany Hall. He insists on
"my candidate," and cannot bring himself
to give up "my policy." In fact, he acts as
though he owned New York, as though it
was a pocket borough which he could dis-
pose of as suits his own imperious will.
Even though he knows that he will be
beaten he insists. It must be "my Mayor"
or nobody.This is mere child's play. A number of
excellent and unexceptionable names have
been suggested to Mr. Kelly—men who are
not to be counted among his personal or
political opponents, and against whom he
can bring no objection, except that they
would not be his creatures. We have
ourselves suggested to him the name of
Mr. John T. Agnew, one of the foremost
merchants of New York. We have sug-
gested the names of Mr. Royal
Phelps and Mr. John Grenville Kane. One
of our contemporaries has brought forward
that of Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, President
of the Chamber of Commerce. All these are
good names. Any one of these gentlemen
would make an excellent Mayor. Mr. Bab-
cock or Mr. Kane ought to be at once ac-
cepted by Mr. Kelly. Will he refuse both?
Can he not see that there is a sort of inde-
cency in setting up his will against the gen-
eral desire for harmony in his party and
against the universal wish of the citizens for
the nomination of a proper man for the
Mayoralty?Mr. Babcock is President of the Chamber
of Commerce; he knows the views of the
merchants of New York on many of the most
important questions relating to our port;
as Mayor he would be able to bring to bear
the great influence of the mercantile com-
munity upon the improvements needed by
the city. What has Mr. Kelly to say against
him? Mr. Kane is a citizen of independent
fortune, already familiar with the municipal
administration and thoroughly conversant
with the needs of New York. What has
Mr. Kelly to say against Mr. Kane?If, however, he will not take our advice,
which is that of all sensible men of his
party—if he refuses to allow the nomination
of Mr. Babcock, or of Mr. Kane, of one
of the gentlemen prominently men-
tioned, or of some citizen of the same
standing, character and capacity, then we
advise the anti-Tammany men, if they are
sincere in their wish for reform, to adopt
one of these names. If they do this we
predict another uprising against Tammany
Hall similar to that of last year and as over-
whelming a victory for the anti-Tammany men. If
Mr. Kelly is obstinate, if he insists on "my
candidate," it is the part of the anti-Tam-
many men to take advantage of his blunder,
for blunder it is. If they act wisely they
can teach Tammany and Mr. Kelly a lesson
which both seem greatly in need of. The
Tammany men ought to have learned by
their experience last year how rash it is to
allow themselves and their organization to
be controlled by one man, and to insist upon
putting Mr. Kelly's favorites, and only them,
into office. It is now the turn of the anti-
Tammany men; we advise them to act with
prudence and to put themselves where it
seems Mr. Kelly will not allow Tammany to
stand—in harmony with the just demands of
the public.It seems to be a favorite plan of Mr. Kelly
and his friends to depreciate in advance all
criticism upon their measures, as if it were
inspired by personal instead of public
motives. If Mr. Kelly is censured as a po-
litical leader of a large faction for insisting
upon forcing his own will upon a great
party then his friends declare this censure
to be plainly discountenanced and "viti-
perative." When Mr. Kelly opposed
Mr. Tilden both in New York and St.
Louis we do not remember that his right
to do so was denied. For our own part we be-
lieve that men who denounce their political
opponents in discountenanced language waste
their power and throw away their oppor-
tunities. The greatest mistake that a news-
paper or a politician can make is to be "viti-
perative." The speech which Mr. August Belmont
made at the Cooper Institute the other
evening was a model of powerful argument
combined with courtesy, and because it was
one of the most effective addresses that has
been made on either side during the whole
cavass. We cite this as an illustration of
the fact that a public speaker or a news-
paper can be frank, bold and strong without
violating any of the courtesies of society,
and that, on the contrary, the more po-
lished the weapon the more effective is
the blow. Mr. Kelly's organ has intimated
that the HERALD has not treated him with
the courtesy to which he is entitled. We
regret the charge, for it has been our policy
to speak of Mr. Kelly with proper deference,
and we believe that the editorial columns of
the HERALD can be searched from top
to bottom for years past, ever since he
became the Tammany leader, and that not a
single word of discourtesy toward him can be
found. We have been severe, and we think
justly severe, upon his schemes and his pur-
poses, but personal attack we have steadily
avoided.If there is anything the HERALD prides
itself upon it is in being parliamentary. If
to refer to "my candidate," "my policy,"
and other phrases of which Mr. Kelly is
fond, be "vituperative," then we are
sorry; but the words are originally
his, not ours. We quote from his own lan-
guage to illustrate our views of his course,
and to show that we are right in charging
that he forces his own will too much upon
his party, and greatly to its disadvantage.
We have always believed Mr. Kelly to be
a man of honor, an honest man and a man
of good intentions; but, unfortunately, he
imagines that he is firm, and carries that
firmness to an excess. What he calls firmness
we sometimes call obstinacy, and believe that
it often injures his own cause. This surely
is not "vituperative"; it is parliamentary
language. Would it not be well, then, for
Mr. Kelly and Mr. Schell, who are under-
stood to be stockholders in the Express, to
advise its editors to accuse us no longer of an
offense of which we are not guilty. The Express
is a good newspaper, spicy, fresh, and much
better than the Express of two years ago;
but it has not yet learned the meaningof the word "vituperative," and it has in
this case fallen into the mistake of assert-
ing what it cannot prove—a want of dis-
courtesy on the part of the HERALD toward
a political opponent. We may be wrong,
for human judgment is always fallible, in
our opinions of Mr. Kelly's policy and can-
didates, but we trust that we do not present
them in indecorous language.It is plain from the action of the Tammany
and anti-Tammany organizations that they
are unlikely to settle their disputes. The
attempt to do so last week was a failure, and
last night the anti-Tammany men, after con-
sultation, reported that it was impossible
to accept Mr. Kelly's terms. These terms
were more like those which a
general dictates to an enemy he has
beaten, rather than like those which he
proposes to one he has yet to fight. They
were exacting and overbearing. The minority
report expressed the belief that an agree-
ment might yet be made, but it ap-
pears to be unfounded. Now the public
is likely to find out what happens
when an irresistible force meets an
immovable body. Two democratic tickets
will be put in the field, and between them
Mr. Green will quietly walk into the
Mayor's office. Both Tammany and anti-
Tammany are stubborn and want the ability
to compromise their claims; but in the end
the public will find that Mr. Kelly is of all
men most to blame for the blunder. He has
assumed the responsibility; now let us see
how he will bear the consequences.

Governor Chamberlain.

The attempt now making in South Caro-
lina by the federal administration to re-
elect Governor Chamberlain by intimidation
and coercion of the voters of the State is
so dangerous an example for the future,
as well as of such pernicious effect upon the
peace and welfare of the State and of the
colored people, who are there, as in Louisi-
ana and Mississippi, made the football of un-
scrupulous political gamblers, that it ought
to be understood by the Northern people.
It is not safe to vote for a party whose
leaders not only countenance but command
such a dangerous and unconstitutional inter-
ference by the party in power to perpetuate
its power and elect its favorites.It is commonly said that South Carolina
would certainly show a republican majority,
because it has a majority of colored voters,
and that, consequently, the democrats can-
not expect to elect General Hampton with-
out intimidation of voters. This is a funda-
mental error. The truth is that after a long
course of corruption that has happened to
the republican party in South Carolina
which happened to the city democratic
party here. It has split. Governor Cham-
berlain is at the head of one fragment of his
party; the other fragment is strongly op-
posed to him and supports General Ham-
pton. This anti-Chamberlain wing has in it
many honest and many very influential
republicans, who are using all their power
and influence to defeat Mr. Chamberlain.
They have, in fact, persuaded a considerable
part of the colored population to oppose
Chamberlain, whose defeat, on a fair vote,
is very probable.In this emergency Chamberlain raises the
cry of lawlessness, and the Northern repub-
lican leaders at once persuade the President
and his too convenient Attorney General to
send down troops and begin a general sys-
tem of arrests. Why? For what purpose?
To any one who knows the Southern colored
voter the motive is clear. Mr. Chamberlain
knows that the negroes, ignorant, easily led
by a show of power, and devoted to the
name of General Grant, will see in this
ready use of federal troops in favor of
Chamberlain only an indication that he is
the President's favorite, and that their duty
to General Grant is, in spite of all argu-
ments, to support Chamberlain. Even if
he were a most fit and proper person to be
re-elected this unscrupulous use of the federal
power for his own ends ought to procure
his defeat, and would in any community
where the majority of voters possessed average
intelligence.There are at this moment three parties in
South Carolina—one supporting Tilden and
Hampton, one supporting Hayes and Cham-
berlain, and a third supporting Hayes and
Hampton. Chamberlain's object in using
troops and making arrests by federal deputy
marshals is to disperse the last named party
and drive the colored voters now in it back
to his support. He is, in fact, intimidating
voters on a large scale by his use of federal
troops. That is the plain truth about South
Carolina, and any Northern citizen can see
that to reinstate the republicans in power
for four years when such is their course
toward the South is to hand the country over
for four years more to a very unscrupulous
and dangerous policy and to men whom
such a success will lead to extreme measures,
sure to cause prolonged civil disorders in a
large part of the Union, and pregnant with
still greater dangers for 1880.

The Office of Surrogate.

The Surrogate of this city is an officer
charged with the probate of wills and the
settlement of estates. He should be an
office lawyer of great experience and
sound learning, and he ought not, of course,
to be a politician. It is one of the most
vicious absurdities of our State constitution
that the office is elective. The Surrogate
ought to be appointed and ought to hold
office during life or good behavior. The
place is one of extreme and peculiar im-
portance. The Surrogate exercises powers al-
most unlimited and almost without appeal
over the rights of minors, orphans and
widows. In the ordinary course of his
duties he may, if he is an ignorant, a care-
less or an unjust man, inflict the most cruel
hardships on defenceless people; may cause
ruinous losses, or, by dilatori-
ness, bring unmerited suffering on wo-
men and children. Everybody knows that
the office has not always been well man-
aged. There was a time in the city when it
was commonly said by lawyers that, though
New York was a costly place to live in, it was
the most dangerous place in the world to die in.
But that meant that widows and orphans
were subject to injustice and robbery by
mismanagement in the Surrogate's office.As we are all talking about reform we ask
the politicians of both parties to nominate
for the Surrogate's office men eminently and
conspicuously fit. There are plenty of law-yers here who follow politics as well, or
rather much more closely than law, and not
a few of whom have their eyes hopefully
fixed on the Surrogate's place. All such
men ought to be barred out. It is not in any
sense a political office; it has been one of the
prizes of political rings, but it ought to be
so no longer. The kind of lawyer to nomi-
nate for this office should be a man who has
nothing to do with politics, who has not
troubled himself to know the political man-
agers. He should be a man noted for cap-
acity, a master of all the learning that be-
longs to the office, and a person about
whose probity no one in the community has
the least doubt. We mention once more in
this connection such names of those of
John E. Burrill, Charles M. Da Costa, Lewis
L. Delfield, Charles E. Miller and James
C. Carter; not that these are the only men
at the city Bar who have the requisite qual-
ifications, but because they are types of the
man needed. We shall watch jealously the
action of the nominating powers in regard to
this office, and shall oppose vigorously any
candidate who is unfit for the responsible
place.

The Political Plunder of New York.

A successful politician must necessarily be
a good arithmetician. Not only must he
be well versed in the rules of addition, di-
vision, subtraction and "silence," quoting
the words of our able and sprightly con-
temporary, the Sun, but he must possess
the ability of a lightning calculator, so as to
be competent to arrive at totals and per-
centages with promptness and accuracy.
Take the plunder to be serambed for in the
political pool in this city in the present
election, for instance, and it will be seen
that the capacity of an expert accountant is
needed to grapple with the figures involved.
We have to elect a Mayor, a Sheriff, a
County Clerk, a Surrogate, a Judge of the
Superior Court, a Judge of the Marine
Court, six Aldermen-at-Large, sixteen dis-
trict Aldermen, three Coroners, seven Con-
gressmen and twenty-one Assemblymen.
Here are fifty-eight offices to be divided up
among a hungry crowd of applicants num-
bering nearly as many hundreds, and the
labor is of course increased when the divi-
sion is to include the members of a rival
political organization. The first thing
necessary is to ascertain the net value of the
offices, after deducting the political per-
centages claimed by the successful party,
and the result of this primary calculation
shows as follows:—

Office.	Annual Salary or Fees.	Political Assessments.	Net Receipts.
Mayor.....	\$12,000	\$5,000	\$7,000
Sheriff.....	110,000	50,000	60,000
County Clerk.....	75,000	25,000	50,000
Surrogate.....	15,000	3,000	12,000
Superior Court Judge.....	17,500	8,000	9,500
Marine Court Judge.....	10,000	2,000	8,000
President Board Aldermen.....	6,000	1,500	4,500
Twenty-one Aldermen.....	108,000	21,000	87,000
Seven Congressmen.....	35,000	10,000	25,000
Twenty-one Assemblymen.....	31,500	5,700	25,800
Three Coroners.....	15,000	5,000	10,000
Totals.....	\$492,000	\$143,700	\$348,300

The distribution of the political plunder
in this city, therefore, implies the bestowal
upon political favorites of the snug net an-
nual income of \$348,300, and the securing
for party purposes the handsome contribu-
tion of \$134,700 each year or its proportion
during the continuance of those elected in
office. But this is by no means all, or the
most important portion of the plunder.
The election of a party Mayor, Sheriff,
County Clerk and Surrogate means the bag-
ging of a very large amount of direct official
patronage with those offices in addition to
the salaries and fees. The Mayor appoints
the heads of departments when vacancies
occur during his term, all of which enter
into the calculations of the political pool.
The Sheriff's order of arrest clerk and
deputies make large amounts outside of
the Sheriff's regular fees, amounting in
the year, according to the estimate of an ex-
pert, to double the amount of the Sheriff's
gross income, or, say, one hundred and
eighty thousand dollars, the illegitimate
charges greatly exceeding the legitimate
charges under some former Sheriffs. This
portion of the plunder account stands as fol-
lows:—

PATRONAGE OF NEXT MAYOR.	
One Police Commissioner.....	\$6,000
One-third patronage of Police Department as per tax levy of 1876.....	1,368,000
One Commissioner of Accounts.....	6,000
Patronage of office, 1876.....	6,000
One Supervisor City Record.....	5,000
Patronage of office, 1876.....	25,000
One Commissioner of Charities and Correc- tion.....	5,000
One-third share of salary patronage.....	90,000
One Health Commissioner.....	5,000
One-third share of salary patronage.....	\$48,000
One Dock Commissioner.....	3,000
One-third share of salary patronage (estimated).....	100,000
One Park Commissioner.....	151,000
One-third share of salary patronage.....	4,000
One Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.....	34,000
One-third share of salary patronage.....	6,500
Superintendent of Buildings.....	12,000
Patronage of office.....	15,000
Comptroller (probably).....	13,000
Patronage of office (probably).....	14,000
Comptroller Counsel (probably).....	14,000
Patronage of office.....	14,000
Gross total.....	\$2,684,000
Less ten per cent political assessment.....	268,400
Net plunder.....	\$2,415,600

We include the Comptroller's and Cor-
poration Attorney's offices as the probable
plunder of the next Mayor, because,
although the terms of office of Mr. Green
and Mr. Whitney will expire before Mayor
Wickham retires from public life, the Board
of Aldermen is understood to be under in-
structions not to confirm Mr. Wickham's
appointments to these offices should the
Tammany Mayor be successful, but to leave
them to his successor. In addition to this
we have the patronage of the Sheriff's and
County Clerk's offices outside the fees of the
principals, and of the Surrogate's office,
which is estimated as follows:—

Sheriff's patronage.....	\$180,000
County Clerk's patronage.....	50,000
Surrogate's patronage.....	75,000
Total.....	\$305,000
Less ten per cent political assessment.....	30,500
Net patronage.....	\$274,500
We therefore have as the total city and county plunder at stake in the present elec- tion the following grand total:—	
Gross direct salaries and fees.....	\$402,000
Less political assessments.....	143,700
Gross Mayor's patronage.....	\$2,684,000
Less political assessments.....	268,400
Gross other patronage.....	\$305,000
Less political assessments.....	30,500
Net personal plunder.....	\$3,038,400
Political assessments.....	442,600
Grand total plunder.....	\$3,481,000

It is very easy to understand from this
statement how difficult a work it must be toauction off and divide up these offices among
politicians of rival and adverse organizations,
and why Mr. John Kelly is so anxious to
secure all the spoils for his own political
household.

Jack Puddingism.

A prurient disease has manifested itself in
the dramatic profession during the last ten
years. It is confined to comedians, and if
not arrested by a dietary proscribed by the
public or by the more disagreeable pharmacy
of the press it threatens serious conse-
quences to the stage. We allude to the in-
clination our comic actors exhibit to run
into buffoonery. They are losing the artistic
sense of where comedy ends and burlesque
begins; they are losing the artistic discrim-
ination between the laugh of appreciation
and the guffaw of the gallery. If this be not
reformed altogether comedy and the delinea-
tion of character will be replaced with
farce and caricature; for it is easier to de-
grade and debase public taste than to ele-
vate it. Caricature is an admirable thing in
its place, but it should be kept there. Just
one hundred years ago Richard Brinsley
Sheridan produced his comedy, "The Rivals,"
at Drury Lane Theatre, into which he
introduced the caricature, Mrs. Malaprop.
The public damned the play on its first re-
presentation; whereupon the dramatist with-
drew it, modified the offensive character, and
on its reproduction the comedy was allowed
to take its place in dramatic literature. We
fear that no similar critical objection would
meet such a performance in 1876; but we
have not, nevertheless, lost entirely our ap-
preciation of true comedy. Take, for example,
Mr. Gilbert, of the New York stage, or Mr.
Warren, of Boston; these artists never stray
beyond the modesty of nature, nor degrade
the dignity of their art by mingling the
grimaces and tricks of a clown with the de-
monior of the comedian.Those who constantly attend the perform-
ances of any popular play will not fail to de-
tect that the leading actors gradually import
into the dialogue and into what is termed the
"business" of the stage speeches and gestures
which were not there before. Many of them
pride themselves that they have not left a
shred of their original parts, and justify
their impudent buffoonery by the justifier
it provokes. Shakespeare complained
bitterly of similar jack puddings that set on
the unthinking part of his audience to grin.
The proscenium is not a horse collar and the
comedian is not a clown. They manage
these matters better in France, and there-
fore we refer to French acting as a standard
of that art. The actors during a rehearsal of
a French play listen to the author and the
stage director, and by them they are
taught the meaning and action of the
drama. Every tone and every gesture is
considered, debated, arranged and studied.
After this preparation, when the piece is
played and proves to be successful, no de-
parture of the slightest kind is permitted; in
fact, each subsequent performance is a copy
of the first, as if it was printed from the
same plate. The French comedian never
dreams of thrusting his own "gags" into the
author's work or altering the action set
down for him to do. Such latitude is given
only to clowns in burlesque and pantomime.
By adhering to this principle the French
stage has maintained its pre-eminence and
has preserved the dignity of its art. We
have a galaxy of admirable comedians in
New York, but we lack stage managers cap-
able of maintaining artistic discipline among
them and restraining exuberance. It would
be very painful for the public or the press
to assume this office, and comedians may
rest assured that if the delinquents oblige
the critic to point them out to the audience
there is discrimination and good taste enough
among us to repress impertinence and main-
tain the respect which the actor is wanting
in to the public as well as to the dramatist
when he defaces the character intrusted to
him.The New York Centennial Loan Ex-
hibition.Success unlooked for in its completeness
has attended the experiment of the loan
exhibitions organized for the benefit of our
local art institutions. Our wealthy citizens,
with that public spirit for which they are
remarkable, brought forth their treasures
and made them, for the time being, public
property. In few great cities could the pos-
sessions of art works of great value be induced
to intrust their treasures to any public in-
stitution for the public good, and we feel
that a debt of gratitude is due to those who,
like Messrs. Belmont and Taylor, unselfishly
exposed paintings of great value to all the
dangers attending a prolonged exhibition.
In the Academy of Design and in the
Museum of Art are works that if once de-
stroyed could never be restored; monu-
ments of modern art whose authors are
already gathered to the tomb, and whose
fame rests upon a few canvases mak-
ing part of the loan exhibition. In this
collection are many of the greatest works of
modern art; works known to Europe by
engraving and reputation; works that kings
would be proud to own, but which are the
property of private citizens of this Republic.
Our foreign visitors cannot fail to be favor-
ably impressed by the striking evidence of a
high art taste furnished by the quality of
the paintings which are found in the gal-
eries of our collectors.If we have reason to congratulate ourselves
on the success of the loan collections from a
purely artistic point of view there is also
sound reason for satisfaction when con-
sidering it as a financial experiment. Thirty-
two thousand dollars have been received
since the opening of the exhibitions, and it
is calculated that at least forty-five or fifty
thousand dollars will have been received before
the 10th of November, when the loan exhibi-
tions will be closed. At a meeting of the exhibi-
tors held lately it was agreed that all the
works of art should remain on exhibition until
that date. Under this agreement the public
will